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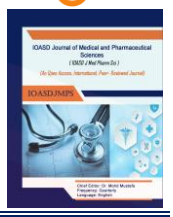

Nanomaterials in Prosthodontics and Oral Implantology: Short Communication

Dr. Arpit Sikri[1*] & Dr. Jyotsana Sikri[2]

[1]Associate Professor & Post Graduate Teacher, Department of Prosthodontics, Crown & Bridge and Oral Implantology, Bhojia Dental College & Hospital, Budh (Baddi), Teh. Baddi, Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India

[2]Associate Professor & Post Graduate Teacher, Department of Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics, Bhojia Dental College & Hospital, Budh (Baddi), Teh. Baddi, Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India

Corresponding Author: Dr. Arpit Sikri

Associate Professor & Post Graduate Teacher, Department of Prosthodontics, Crown & Bridge and Oral Implantology, Bhojia Dental College & Hospital, Budh (Baddi), Teh. Baddi, Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India.

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ABSTRACT

The application of nanotechnology in dentistry has revolutionized the field of prosthodontics and oral implantology by enhancing material properties, improving biocompatibility, and optimizing clinical outcomes. Nanomaterials exhibit superior mechanical strength, improved osseointegration, enhanced antimicrobial properties, and greater aesthetic appeal compared to conventional dental materials. This short communication explores the various nanomaterials used in prosthodontics and oral implantology, focusing on their composition, mechanisms of action, advantages, and clinical implications. Additionally, the latest advancements in nanotechnology and their potential impact on future dental treatments are discussed.

Keywords: Antimicrobial Properties, Nanomaterials, Nanotechnology, Oral Implantology, Osseointegration, Prosthodontics.

Short Communication

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INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology, the manipulation of materials at the nanoscale level (1-100 nm), has gained significant attention in modern dentistry. Its integration into prosthodontics and oral implantology has led to remarkable improvements in material properties, including enhanced strength, wear resistance, and biocompatibility. Nanomaterials contribute to improved implant success rates by promoting osseointegration and reducing microbial colonization, thus minimizing peri-implantitis risks. This short communication provides an in-depth analysis of the role of nanomaterials in prosthodontics and implantology, shedding light on recent advancements and future prospects.

DISCUSSION

1. Nanomaterials in Prosthodontics

a. Nanocomposites

Nanocomposites have gained widespread use in prosthodontics due to their superior mechanical and aesthetic properties. Incorporation of nanoparticles such as silica, zirconia, and hydroxyapatite enhance wear resistance, surface smoothness, and durability [1]. These materials offer high flexural strength and fracture toughness, making them ideal for use in crowns, bridges, and removable prostheses.

b. Nanoceramics

Nanoceramics, including nano-zirconia and nano-hydroxyapatite, exhibit improved translucency, strength, and biocompatibility. Nano-zirconia enhances fracture resistance and reduces crack propagation, making it a preferred material for full-contour prosthetic restorations [2]. Meanwhile, nano-hydroxyapatite contributes to improved remineralization of the tooth structure and better integration with the oral environment.

c. Nano-Coatings for Dentures

Denture materials benefit from nano-coatings that reduce biofilm accumulation and improve surface wettability. Silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) and titanium dioxide (TiO_2) coatings have demonstrated antimicrobial

properties, preventing fungal infections such as denture stomatitis [3]. These coatings enhance the longevity and hygiene of removable prostheses.

2. Nanomaterials in Oral Implantology

a. Nanostructured Implant Surfaces

Dental implant surfaces modified with nanoscale structures enhance osseointegration by promoting osteoblast adhesion and proliferation. Titanium implants treated with nanostructured coatings such as anodized TiO_2 nanotubes or hydroxyapatite nanoparticles improve bone-implant contact and accelerate healing [4].

b. Antimicrobial Nanocoatings for Implants:

One of the challenges in implantology is peri-implantitis, which results from bacterial colonization. Antimicrobial nanocoatings, including AgNPs, zinc oxide (ZnO), and graphene oxide, have been developed to prevent bacterial adhesion and biofilm formation on implant surfaces [5]. These coatings reduce the risk of implant failure and improve long-term clinical outcomes.

c. Nanoparticles for Drug Delivery

The incorporation of nanoparticles into drug delivery systems allows for localized and sustained release of antibiotics and growth factors at the implant site. Polymeric and lipid-based nanoparticles facilitate controlled drug release, promoting faster healing and minimizing complications [6].

3. Challenges and Future Perspectives

Despite their advantages, nanomaterials present challenges such as high production costs, potential cytotoxicity, and regulatory hurdles. Further research is needed to assess long-term biocompatibility and optimize material formulations. Future advancements may include the development of smart nanomaterials capable of responding to environmental stimuli, leading to personalized and adaptive prosthodontic solutions.

CONCLUSION

Nanotechnology has significantly advanced prosthodontics and oral implantology by improving material properties, enhancing biocompatibility, and reducing microbial contamination. Nanocomposites, nanoceramics, and nanocoatings have transformed prosthetic materials, while nanostructured surfaces and antimicrobial coatings have enhanced implant success. Although challenges remain, ongoing research and technological advancements hold great promise for the future of dental nanomaterials, paving the way for innovative and personalized treatment approaches.

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